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8                   UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9                   WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

10 CHARLES BELL, JR.,  
11                   Petitioner,  
12                   v.  
13 KENNETH QUINN,  
14                   Respondent.

Case No. C07-5598FDB-KLS  
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

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20         This matter is before the Court on petitioner's petition for writ of *habeas corpus* pursuant to 28  
21 U.S.C. § 2254. The Court, having reviewed petitioner's petition and the balance of the record, hereby  
22 finds and ORDERS:

23         On October 29, 2007,<sup>1</sup> petitioner filed an application to proceed *in forma pauperis* and a petition

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26         <sup>1</sup>Although the petition was date stamped October 31, 2007, by the Clerk, and therefore was actually filed with this Court  
27 on that date, it was deposited in his prison's mailing system on October 29, 2007. (Dkt. #6). Thus, this is the date petitioner is  
28 deemed to have delivered it to prison authorities for forwarding to the Court. See Smith v. Duncan, 297 F.3d 809, 814 (9th Cir.  
2002) ("[F]ederal and state habeas petitions are deemed filed when the pro se prisoner delivers them to prison authorities for  
forwarding to the Clerk of the Court."). Accordingly, the date petitioner deposited his petition in the prison's mailing system shall  
be treated as the date he filed it with this Court.

1 for writ of *habeas corpus* pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. (Dkt. #6). The Antiterrorism and Effective Death  
 2 Penalty Act of 1996 (“AEDPA”) imposes a one-year statute of limitations on petitions for writ of *habeas*  
 3 *corpus* filed in federal court by persons in custody pursuant to the judgment of a state court. Dictado v.  
 4 Ducharme, 244 F.3d 724, 726 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001); 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d). Section 2244(d) reads:

5                 (1) A 1-year period of limitation shall apply to an application for a writ of habeas  
 6                 corpus by a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court. The limitation  
 7                 period shall run from the latest of --

- 8                 (A) the date on which the judgment became final by conclusion of direct  
 9                 review or the expiration of the time for seeking such review;
- 10                 (B) the date on which the impediment to filing an application created by  
 11                 State action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is  
 12                 removed, if the applicant was prevented from filing by such State action;
- 13                 (C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was initially  
 14                 recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has been newly recognized by  
 15                 the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral  
 16                 review; or
- 17                 (D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or claims presented  
 18                 could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

19                 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d). This one-year statute of limitations is tolled for “[t]he time during which a properly  
 20                 filed application for State post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the pertinent judgment  
 21                 or claim is pending.” Dictado, 244 F.3d at 726; 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2). Conversely, the AEDPA’s  
 22                 statute of limitations “is not tolled from the time a final decision is issued on direct state appeal and the  
 23                 time the first state collateral challenge is filed because there is no case ‘pending’ during that interval.”  
 24                 Nino v. Galaza, 183 F.3d 1003, 1006 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999).

25                 In his petition, petitioner states he was sentenced on November 2, 1998, to a total of 320 months  
 26                 in prison for the crimes of attempted murder and robbery, both in the first degree. He states his  
 27                 conviction was affirmed by the Washington State Court of Appeals, Division II, on June 19, 2000. It does  
 28                 not appear that plaintiff sought any further direct appeal of his conviction or sentence. Hence, the one-  
 29                 year statute of limitations began to run on June 20, 2000. See Wixom v. Washington, 264 F.3d 894, 898  
 30                 (direct review is concluded when court of appeals denies appeal, and no appeal is made to state’s highest  
 31                 court).

32                 Petitioner states in his memorandum in support of his petition that he next sought relief from the  
 33                 court of appeals decision by filing a state personal restraint petition in January 2006. (Dkt. #6-2). Before

1 filing his personal restraint petition, therefore, the statute of limitations under the AEDPA already had run  
 2 for five and one-half years, or well over the one-year time limit. Plaintiff then states the court of appeals  
 3 denied his personal restraint petition on October 31, 2007, which curiously is two days after he deposited  
 4 his federal *habeas corpus* petition in the prison mail system. Regardless, well before the time he had filed  
 5 his state personal restraint petition, the one-year statute of limitations had ended.

6 Although the “AEDPA’s statute of limitations is subject to equitable tolling,” it is “unavailable in  
 7 most cases.” Corjasso v. Ayers, 278 F.3d 874, 877 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002) (citation omitted). Equitable tolling “is  
 8 appropriate only ‘if extraordinary circumstances beyond a prisoner’s control make it impossible to file a  
 9 petition on time.’” Id. (citations omitted); Frye v. Hickman, 273 F.3d 1144, 1146 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001); Allen v.  
 10 Lewis, 255 F.3d 798, 799-800 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001). “External forces,” not petitioner’s “lack of diligence” must  
 11 account for his or her failure to file a timely petition. Miles v. Prunty, 187 F.3d 1104, 1107 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999).  
 12 As the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has held:

13 It will normally be much more difficult for a prisoner to demonstrate causation where  
 14 he encounters the “extraordinary circumstances” in the beginning or middle of the  
 15 limitations period than where he encounters them at the end of limitations period. This  
 16 is the case because, if the prisoner is diligently pursuing his habeas petition, the  
 17 one-year limitations period will ordinarily give him ample opportunity to overcome  
 18 such early obstacles.

19 Allen, 255 F.3d at 800; see also Valverde v. Stinson, 224 F.3d 129, 134 (2<sup>nd</sup> Cir. 2000) (prisoner required  
 20 to demonstrate causal relationship between extraordinary circumstances and lateness of filing); Fisher v.  
 21 Johnson, 174 F.3d 710, 715-16 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999) (rejecting equitable tolling claim because petitioner still  
 22 had over six months to complete federal *habeas corpus* petition after termination of allegedly  
 23 extraordinary circumstances). Further, ignorance of the law, “even for an incarcerated pro se petitioner,  
 24 generally does not excuse prompt filing.” Marsh v. Soares, 223 F.3d 1217, 1220 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000) (quoting  
 25 Fisher, 174 F.3d at 714. Here, there is no indication that extraordinary circumstances beyond petitioner’s  
 26 control made it impossible for him to file his petition on time.

27 For the foregoing reasons, it appears that the AEDPA’s one-year statute of limitations has run, and  
 28 therefore that the petition is now time barred. Accordingly, the Court shall not serve the petition on  
 respondent. In addition, petitioner shall file by **no later than February 10, 2008**, an amended petition  
 under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 showing that his petition is not now time-barred, or show cause why this matter  
 should not be dismissed.

1           The Clerk shall send a copy of this Order to petitioner.

2           DATED this 10th day of January, 2008.

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6           Karen L. Strombom  
7           United States Magistrate Judge

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